

L 43756-66 EWT(m)/ESP(+)T WH/JW/JWD/RM

ACC NR: AP6029969

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0161/0161

INVENTOR: Fomenko, L. A.; Bashirov, R. Z.; Komissarov, A. M.; Vasilenko, P. F.; Drzdzov, S. F.; Serdyuk, T. I.; Artamonov, B. F.; Pozdnyakov, Z. G.

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for the continuous production of granulated ammonium nitrate based commercial explosives. Class 78, No. 184675

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 161

TOPIC TAGS: commercial explosive, ammonium nitrate, EXPLOSIVE, CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION UNIT, CHEMICAL PLANT EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: A commercial unit for the continuous production of granulated ammonium nitrate based commercial explosives consists of crushing and screening sections, a suspended screw conveyor dosage system with synchronized operations, a mixing drum, a semiautomatic device for weighing and packing the product, and a remote control system. In order to use this unit for the production of multicomponent explosives, e.g., a three-component explosive, and to improve the quality of mixing, a pipe-line from a wheel-pump is connected to the screw conveyer for feeding the liquid component into the conveyer; the feed bin of the suspended conveyor dosage system is connected to a pneumatic conveyer which supplies the powdered component, and the mixing drum is connected to a tubular pneumovibrator. To provide the crushing of the laminated trotyl during the transportation in the pneumatic line described above, the

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pneumatic conveyor system is made with elbowed turns, e.g., 90°, and the transportation proceeds at a velocity of 5 m/sec under 3 atm pressure. To supply the liquid component in the required amount, the wheel pump is equipped with a speed regulator connected to the suspended conveyor dosage system for synchronized operation. To prevent dust from the powder component and to remove the static electricity the pneumatic conveyor system has a cyclone-precipitator, equipped with a valve for the automatic discharge of the precipitate from the cyclone into the feed bin, and the flexible powder-supply line is equipped with a current collector. [PS]

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: 16Nov64/ ATD PRESS: 5074

Card 2/2 b1g

ACQ. NR. AP6632544 (6) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0153/0153

INVENTOR: Fominenko, L. A.; Abramov, N. G.; Vasilenko, P. F.; Velikodnyy, V. G.; Demchenko, O. G.; Usenko, V. Ya.; Eydel'man, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Arrangement for packing explosive cartridges. Class 72, No. 185726

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966,  
153

TOPIC TAGS: packing technique, paper, explosive, packing machinery, cartridge  
packing

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing an arrangement  
for packing explosive cartridges. It consists of a mechanism for unwinding the  
paper, applying glue and a stencilled pattern on the paper and cutting the paper to  
specification. There are mechanisms for aligning and collecting the cartridges  
and shaping bundles, a rotary mechanism, mechanisms for covering packets and  
unloading prepared packets, and an automatic interlocking system. To increase  
the efficiency in shaping cartridge packets, the arrangement has a mechanism  
for shaping packets, made in the form of rectangular flaps hinged with two levers.  
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UDC: 623.457.621.798.4:622.242

L. U.S.S.R.-87

ACC NR: AP6032541

secured on a coupling rod, and folding during lifting ten cartridges, shaping them into a packet in rows of five. To hold the packet of cartridges during packing, the rotary mechanism is equipped with cassettes, containing a frame, a piston with a rod, and clamping levers (see Figs 1 and 2). Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Translation]

Fig. 2

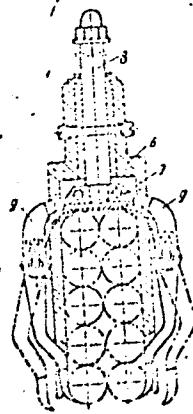


Fig. 1

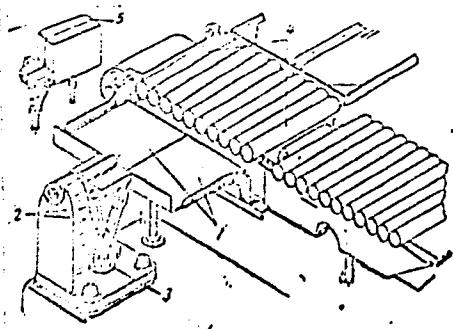


Fig. 1 and 2. Arrangement for packing explosive cartridges.

- 1--Flaps;
- 2--levers;
- 3--coupling rod;
- 4--ten cartridges;
- 5--packet of cartridges;
- 6--body;
- 7--piston;
- 8--rod [of piston];
- 9--levers

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/

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MEZHAKOV, Vasiliy Afanas'yevich; VASILENKO, Stepan Ivanovich; ASTAKHOV,  
A.V., otvetstvennyy red.; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[PMG-2 cutting machine] Vrubovaia mashina PMG-2. Moskva, Ugletekh-  
izdat, 1958. 178 p. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Mining machinery)

MEZHAKOV, Vasiliy Afanas'yevich; VASILENKO, Stepan Ivanovich; ASTAKHOV, A.V.,  
otv. red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[ "Kirovets" standardized coal cutter-loader] Unifitsirovannyi ugol'-  
nyi kombain "Kirovets." Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekh. izd-vo lit-ry po  
gornomu delu, 1961. 219 p.  
(Coal mining machinery)

(MIRA 14:11)

VASILENKO, Stepan Ivanovich; BOGUTSKIY, N.V., otv.red.; ABARBARCHUK,  
F.I., red.izd-va; MESHCHANKINA, I.S., tekhn.red.; LAVRENT'YEVA,  
L.G., tekhn.red.

[The Gorlovka winch for steep and inclined deposits] Lebedka  
LGKN; lebedka Gorlovskaya dla krutykh i naklonnykh plastov.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1962.  
47 p.

(Winches)

(Coal mines and mining--Equipment and supplies)

14.5100

77012

SGV/ESD/AM

Sergey Iosifovich

AUTHORS: Osendchik, V. Ya. (Candidate of Technical Sciences);  
Golubev, R. M., Vagilenko, G. I., Zaykov, I. I.,  
Shvedchenko, A. A., Khrvalashvili, N. S. (Redactors)

TITLE: Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mill  
in Large Tube Rolling Instillation

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1980, No. 3, pp 125-129 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated power and speed rates of tube rolling by the plug mill process in an attempt to determine factors which would enhance productivity and improve tube quality, as follows: (1) Normal pressure on rolls was studied in plug mill No. 1 equipped with a 500-hp motor. The mill is fed from the automatic stand and, consequently, rolling of the tube in comparatively low temperatures. The lower part of the grooved tapered rolls is plain bearing. Pressure gages installed between housing segments, roll shaft and oil-tightograph MPO-2 were used. A system of various sized and steels (see Table 1) and dimensions of roll pair. The lower segment

Card 1/6

Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling  
Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

7/6/2  
30V/13460-0-17/20

Table A. Roll pressure and coefficient of axial slip  
in tube rolling. (A) Pipe sizes (mm): (1) finished,  
(2) after automatic mill, (3) after plug mill; (B)  
designation of steel; (C) mandrel diam (mm); (D) number  
of rolled tubes; (E) mean full metal pressure on roll  
(tons); (F) coefficient of axial slip ( $T_{AS}$ );  
(G) mean specific pressure on roll ( $\text{kg/mm}^2$ ); (H) star-  
ting and finishing temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ).

<i>A</i>			<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i> *	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>							
146×7	153×7	162×7	<i>D</i>	145	4	12,0	0,65	10,4	—
146×9	153×9	162×9	<i>D</i>	141	5	13,2	0,88	11,4	—
146×12	154×12	162×12	<i>D</i>	135	4	15,2	0,94	12,7	—
245×7	242×7	255×7	10-20	237	4**	18,0	0,47	15,6	860/835
					5***	13,5	0,99	9,7	880/835
245×8	242×8	255×8	45	235	4	13,5	0,52	11,0	935/935
245×10	242×10	255×10	20	231	7	16,0	0,75	10,5	935/935
245×12	242×12	255×12	20	227	4	19,0	0,60	13,5	960/930
215×12	242×12	255×12	45	227	4	15,0 (22,5)	0,53	11,5	980/930
245×17	242×17	254×17	10	217	4	20,5	0,56	12,6	1000/935

Card 2/7

7/1/1987 3017135-2-112/20

Table A (cont'd)

A			B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K							
245×18	242×18	254×18	20	215	4	26,0	—	—	900/950
245×23	243×23	252×23	45	206	5	27,0	—	—	980/1050
245×24	243×24	252×24	45	204	4	23,0	—	—	981/1050
273×7	266×7	280×7	20	262	6	14,0 (18)	0,50	11,8	870/830
273×9	266×9	280×9	10-20	258	6	16,5 (18,5)	0,62	10,8	940/830
273×9	266×9	280×9	15 Km	258	6	18,7 (22)	0,39	15,7	930/830
273×10	266×10	280×10	20	256	5	17,8 (22,5)	0,60	10,2	900/830
273×14	267×14	279×14	20	248	4	17,2 [32]	0,65	10,5	920/900
273×17	268×17	279×17	20	242	5	20,0	0,51	12,0	1020/860
273×20	268×20	279×20	20	236	5	18,7	—	—	960/840
273×20	268×20	279×20	45	236	5	19,5 (26,5)	—	—	1010/660
273×22	268×22	279×22	I2XMF	232	5	16,3	—	—	920/900
273×38	270×38	277×38	20	199	4	23,2	0,75	12,2	1110/1055
273×39	270×39	277×39	I2XMF	197	4	15,8 (21)	0,65	9,0	1120/1090
273×42	270×42	277×42	20 Td	191	5	22,2	0,69	13,1	1060/1030
273×44	270×44	277×44	40 K4	187	6	25,0 [36]	0,70	14,5	1085/1060
273×45	270×45	277×45	20	185	7	20,0 (27,5)	0,67	12,5	1070/1040

\* Parentheses--peaks at biting period; brackets--  
peaks during jamming of tube

\*\*Without salt

\*\*\*With salt

Card 3/7

Improvement in controlling effective roll bite  
Mills of Western Type - Ballistic Solution

Slipping of the tube at the rolls or "roll bite" is caused by improper setting up of the mill. It can lead to represent a potential danger to the operator. Pressure in this case will increase the normal temperature exerted during the rolling process. The authors failed to establish the relationship between metal temperature on the coil and the coefficient of friction and tube diameter and effects of alloying elements on the composition of steel on the other. The authors increased (see Table A) so soon the pressure exerted on the rolls. This pressure induced the slipping and became a decisive factor at the initiation of axial slip. With an increasing coefficient of friction and the pressure on the rolls increasing as well, there is the greater reduction of metal during the rolling bite of the tube. After reaching a maximum the pressure is gradually paid off due to further increasing the wall thickness; this is due to the decreasing coefficient of axial slip and higher bending stress of the tube. (2) Axial slip is of minor importance in importance in mill productivity and in pressure.

Card #7

Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

77512  
SOV/134-10-1-1-1

speed rates of metal deformation. The authors determined axial speed by measuring the time required for the front end of the tube to travel through a certain section on delivery guides. These coefficients decrease with increased tube diameters due to impaired biting conditions and rolling process as a result of the greater tube-roll diameter ratio. (3) Mean specific pressure was calculated from:

$$\rho_m = \frac{P_{def}}{F} = \frac{P_r - P_b}{F}, \quad (2)$$

where  $P_{def}$  = force or plastic deformation in reduction as it affects area of contact  $F$ ;  $P_r$  = total force acting on roll in plane perpendicular to the axis of rolling;  $P_b$  = bending force exerted by preising tubes between rolls.  $P_b$  is found from equation:

$$P_b = 2\eta_b \frac{\sigma_s h^3}{d_{ot} - h} l_b, \quad (3)$$

Card 5/7

Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

77612  
SOV/133-60-2-11/4/66

where  $\eta_b = 2.1-2.4$  is coefficient of the effect of outer tube ends on bending force;  $\sigma_s$  = yield point;  $h$  = thickness of metal under rolls;  $d_{ot}$  = outside diameter of rolled tube;  $l_b$  = length of tube under action of rolls. Experimental data revealed that the difference between the mean specific pressure obtained by dividing the full pressure of metal on rolls by the area of contact and the mean specific pressure of reduction calculated from Eq. (2) ranges between 10 and 20% (see Table A). In designing new mills the authors suggest calculating the full pressure of metal on the rolls by either utilizing (a) the mean specific pressure or (b) the "pressure of reduction" increased by 10-20% and determined by a method of Bur'yanov, V. F. ("Force Originating in Tube Rolling in Plug Mill," in collected articles, "Working of Metals by Forces of Pressure," Issue IV, Metallurgizdat, 1956) and Smirnov, V. V. ("Determination of Forces and Moments in Tube Rolling in Plug Mill," in collected articles

Card 6/7

Improvement in Operation of Plug Rolling Mills of 400-mm Tube Rolling Installation

77612

SOV/133-60-2-12/25

same as above). (4) Various types of lubricants were tested in order to reduce rolling time by decreasing the slip between metal and rolls. As seen from Table A the coefficient of axial slip is considerably increased by spraying the inside of the tube with NaCl before rolling. However, NaCl promotes the escape of gas and enhances corrosion. A mixture consisting of one part salt, one part graphite, and three parts air-dried scale decreased slip by 1.17 times and contaminated the working area considerably less than NaCl. Rolling process was much more stable and mandrel wear decreased. The authors emphasize that the use of the proper lubricant cuts rolling time from 20 to 30%. For more efficient operation of the plug mill the authors recommend: (1) improving roll pass design and make; (2) establishing optimal setting up parameters; (3) systematic use of lubricant. There are 2 figures; 1 table; and 5 Soviet references.

Moscow Steel Institute (Moskoviskiy institut stali),  
Southern Pipe Plant (Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod)

ASSOCIATION:

Card 7/7

VASILENKO, Sergey Iosifovich

AKIMOVA, Ye.P.; RUDOV, V.S.; SHEVCHENKO, L.N.; NESTEROVA, N.N.;  
Prinimali uchastiye: VASILENKO, S.I.; ZUYEV, I.I.; VIL'YAMS, O.S.,;  
LAGUTINA, R.V.; DERGACH, A.Ya.; KITANENKO, V.P.; KIRVALIDZE, N.S.,;  
YAKIMENKO, N.S.; SAMOYLENKO, V.D.

Effect of the method of manufacturing EI847 steel on the quality  
of tubes. Stal' 21 no.12:1113-1114, D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (for  
Akimova, Rudov, Shevchenko, Nesterova). 2. Nikopol'skiy  
yuzhnотrubnyy zavod (for Vasilenko, Zuyev, Vil'yams, Lagutina,  
Dergach, Kitanenko, Kirvalidze, Yakimenko, Samoylenko).  
(Steel, Stainless—Electrometallurgy)  
(Pipe mills—Quality control)

VASILENKO, S.K.; BABKINA, O.T.

Isolation and properties of the cobra venom nuclease, Biokhimiia  
30 no.4:705-712 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,  
Novosibirsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5

BRICHUK, P.F.; VASILENKO, S.K.

Throughout the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 35 no.8:95-96 Ag '58.  
(Veterinary medicine) (MIRA 11:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5"

VASILENKO, S.K.; KAMZOLOVA, S.G.; KNORRE, D.G.

Direct spectrophotometric method for the quantitative determination  
of the nucleotide composition of ribonucleic acids. Biokhimia 27  
no.1:142-148 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, the Siberia Branch of Academy  
of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Novosibirsk.  
(NUCLEOTIDES) (SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

VASILENKO, S.K.

Isolation of phosphodiesterase and phosphomonocesterase from  
the venom of Vipera lebetina by chromatography on sulfoethyl  
cellulose. Biokhimia 28 no.4:602-605 Jl.-Ag '63.

(MERA 18:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5

BRKING

transferRNA by phosphodiesterase by the method of DUTTERLOMANN & WILHELM  
1970. This technique is also described by HANSON & COHEN 1970. The  
radioactive label was added to the reaction mixture at a final concentration of

100 μCi/ml.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5

Mechanism of the action of the enzyme in the body. All possibilities were

explored by Dr. C. and Dr. S. (Dr. C. and Dr. S. are not mentioned in the document)

NO REC SOU: 003

OTHER: 019

J125

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5"

L 3389-66 EWT(l)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5021650

UR/0218/65/030/004/0705/0712

37

577. 155. 2

33

AUTHOR: Vasilenko, S. K.; Babkina, G. T.

8

TITLE: Isolation and properties of ribonuclease from cobra venom<sup>b, 55</sup>

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 30, no. 4, 1965, 705-712

TOPIC TAGS: toxicology, ribonucleic acid, chemical kinetics, enzyme, magnesium, hydrolysis

ABSTRACT: Ribonuclease from the venom of the cobra (*Naja oxiana*) was isolated by chromatography on sulfoethylcellulose, filtered on Sefadekse G-25, and then isolated again by chromatography on DEAE cellulose. In all tests, the chromatography was carried out at 2C and the albumen concentration was determined by growth in the optical density of the ribonuclease during hydrolysis. The kinetics of the enzyme hydrolysis of the ribonuclease were studied by potentiometric titration. 100 fold purification of the enzyme was achieved by three chromatographic treatments. With phosphodiester hydrolysis of the products of ribonuclease hydrolysis the products are mononucleotides, while with alkali hydrolysis they are

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L 3389-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021650

nucleosides, mononucleotides, and nucleoside diphosphates. It can therefore be assumed that nuclease from cobra venom catalyzes the breaking of the bond between the phosphorous and the third hydroxyl group of the ribose precipitate. The enzyme is specific only to ribonuclease, is activated by magnesium ions, and has an optimum pH of 7.6-7.8. 100% thermal inactivation of the enzyme is achieved by incubating it at 70C for 5 min. "The authors express their deep thanks to D. G. Knorr for his valuable advice in carrying out the work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables

ASSOCIATION: Institut organisheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otsteleniya Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR) 55

SUBMITTED: 27Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 *nd*

VASILENKO, S.K.; DEMUSHKIN, V.P.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.; KNORRE, D.G.

Determination of nucleotide sequence in oligonucleotides.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:694-697 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted  
August 4, 1964.

ALTUNINA, V.K.; VASILENKO, S.K.; KORZHEV, V.A.; SANDAKHCHIYEV, L.S.

Isolation and characteristics of soluble RNA from brewer's yeast. Biokhimiia 29 no. 1:53-57 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted March 21, 1963.

YANOVSKAYA, N.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHAYKHET, G.Kh., mладший  
научный сотрудник; SEREDA, V.U., младший научный сотрудник;  
VASILENKO, S.M., младший научный сотрудник

Studying outbreaks of acute fever diseases caused by a virus of  
the Coxsackie group. Vrach.delo no.9:943-949 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Virusnaya laboratoriya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik N.F.  
Smirnova) Kirovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
epidemiologii i mikrobiologii  
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES)

21(8),24(7)

## AUTHORS:

Antonova, S. F., Vasilenko, S. S.,  
Kaganskiy, M. G., Kaminskiy, D. L.

SOV/56-37-3-13/62

## TITLE:

The Positron Spectrum of Eu<sup>152</sup> and Eu<sup>152m</sup>

## PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,  
Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 667-671 (USSR)

## ABSTRACT:

In connection with the well-known considerable variation of the shape of the nucleus in the case of a change of the neutron number in the nucleus from N = 88 to N = 90, an investigation of the radioactive Eu<sup>152</sup> and its isomer Eu<sup>152m</sup> in the decay of which <sub>62</sub><sup>Sm</sup><sub>90</sub><sup>152</sup> and <sub>64</sub><sup>Gd</sup><sub>88</sub><sup>152</sup> are formed, is of interest.

The present paper deals with the experimental investigation of the positron spectrum of these isotopes. The experimental order is schematically represented by figure 1, and is discussed in the introduction. For the purpose of measuring the spectrum, a magnetic sector spectrometer with double focusing and low background was used. Results are shown by figure 3.

The curve has two salient points, one at H<sub>3</sub> = 1920 G.cm and

one at 2460 G.cm, which are caused by the internal pair

Card 1/3

The Positron Spectrum of Eu<sup>152</sup> and Eu<sup>152m</sup>

SOV/56-37-3-13/62

conversion of  $\gamma$ -quanta having the energies 1280 and 1409 kev. Also partial  $\beta^+$ -spectra are plotted ( $\beta^+$ -groups  $(713 \pm 3)$  kev and  $(470 \pm 10)$  kev); the intensities are  $1.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$  and  $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$   $\beta^+$  per decay. Figure 4 shows the decay scheme. The  $\beta^+$ -decay of Eu<sup>152</sup> takes place to the first ( $2^+$ ) and the second ( $4^+$ ) excited states of Sm<sup>152</sup>; the half life of  $\beta^+$ -radiation is given as amounting to about 10 a. The formation of Sm<sup>152</sup> in the ground- and first excited state occurs in the positron decay of the Eu<sup>152m</sup> isomer. The end point energies of the partial spectra are 890 and 770 kev (intensities:  $6 \cdot 10^{-5}$  and  $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  per decay). The excitation energy of the Eu<sup>152</sup> isomer determined from the difference between the end point energies is given as amounting to  $55 \pm 6$  kev. From the internal pair conversion spectra the conversion coefficients  $\Gamma$  and the multipolarities of a number of  $\gamma$ -transitions are determined. Figure 5 shows the dependence of the pair conversion coefficient on the energy and the

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The Positron Spectrum of Eu<sup>152</sup> and Eu<sup>152m</sup>

SOV/56-37-3-13/62

multipolarity of the transition. The value  $\Gamma = (1.6 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-4}$  corresponds to a E1-transition, the value  $\Gamma = (0.8 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-4}$  corresponds to a transition with 1280 kev (E1). Further details are discussed. Figure 6 shows the positron spectrum of Eu<sup>152m</sup>, which has a half-life of only 9.2 h. The value  $\Gamma = (0.6 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-4}$  corresponds to a E2-transition (1386 kev). In a table the results obtained by the authors are compared with those obtained by Alburger et al. (Ref 3). Agreement is good. The authors finally thank Professor L.A. Sliv for his interest. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1959

Card 3/3

ANTONOVА, S.F.; VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.

Positron decay of Ir<sup>192</sup>. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:379-383 F  
'60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Positrons) (Iridium—Decay)

VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.; KOKSHAEVA, S.F.

Formation of mono-energetic positrons during the decay of  $\text{Eu}^{152}$ .  
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no.4:970-972 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Positrons) (Europium—Decay)

VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.

Magnetic spectrometer for investigating faint positron spectra.  
(MIRA 14:10)  
Prib.i tekhn.eksp. 6 no.5:42-44 S-0 '61.

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Spectrometer)

0&gt;14

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060*24-6510*AUTHORS: Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., Kaminskiy, D. L., and Koksharova, S. F.TITLE: Internal conversion with pair production in the Ta<sup>182</sup> decayPERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,  
no. 1, 1961, 61-67

TEXT: A study has been made of transitions with an energy of over  $2mc^2$  using data of internal conversion with pair formation. As may be seen from Fig. 1, transitions with such energies take place through the energy gap. Transitions between the rotational bands with  $K = 2^+$  and  $K = 0^+$  are of particular interest (see Fig. 1). Experimental data do not contradict an emission of the type E3, E1 + M2 (predominantly E1), and even mixture E1 + M2 + E5 is admissible. The multipolarity was determined by the method devised by S. F. Antonova et al. (Ref. 8). In some cases, also mixed transitions can be analyzed by this method. In FB and HB transitions emissions of the E1, M2, and E5 are possible, in agreement X

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89245

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060

Internal conversion with pair production ...

with the selection rules for spin and parity. In this case, the composition of radiation cannot be determined unequivocally from the intensity values of gamma transitions or from the conversion line data. The composition of radiation can be, however, determined from the data of internal conversion with pair formation. Three formulas are written down for this purpose. The authors determined the spectrum of the positrons of the pair conversion and the spectrum of the conversion electrons. The data of the relative intensity of gamma rays were taken from the paper by N. Voynova, B. S. Dzhelapov, N. N. Zhukovskiy (Ref. 9). The internal conversion with pair formation is very weak in the Ta<sup>182</sup> decay. Fig. 2 illustrates the spectrum of the positrons. If  $E_+$  denotes the energy corresponding to half the drop of the positron spectrum curves,  $E_\gamma = E_+ + 2mc^2$ . The energies of gamma transitions established in this manner are listed in a Table. The intensity of the positron spectra of individual gamma transitions must be known in order to be able to determine the multipolarity of transitions. In case of a low transition energy the distribution of the positrons is equally large for the transitions of the E1, E2, and M1 types. As an example, Fig. 2 shows the

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89245

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060

Internal conversion with pair production ...

partial spectra caused by transitions with 1122, 1188, 1222, and 1231-kev energies. Fig. 3 shows the spectra of conversion electrons of Ta<sup>182</sup>. The relative intensities of the K conversion lines and the corresponding partial spectra of positrons are listed in a Table. The lines of conversion electrons K1256 and (M+N)1189 are not separated. The multipolarities found for the transitions are as follows: 1122 kev: the value of  $(\Gamma/a_k)_{\text{exp}}$  corresponds to a radiation of the E2 type. The M1 admixture must be small. The 1188-kev transition is a mixed one. An E1 radiation must take part in the FB transition. 75% E1 + (25±8)% M2 is found. The 1222-kev transition has, according to data available in the literature, an E2 multipolarity. Furthermore: 1231 kev - E2 with slight M1 admixture, 1256 kev - probably E1. 1275 kev: according to experimental data available, 80% E1 + 20% M2 fits best. The multipolarity of the 1290-kev transition can be of the M2, E3, or of an even higher type. The probability of E1 transitions from the F level is considerably smaller than the probability of the single-proton transition according to Weisskopf. The portion of E3 radiation in the FB transition amounts to no

Card 3/8

89245

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060

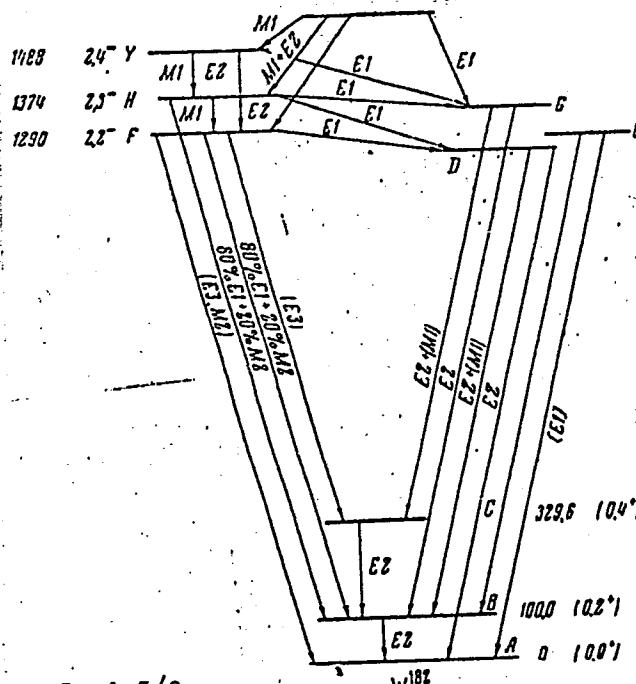
Internal conversion with pair production :::

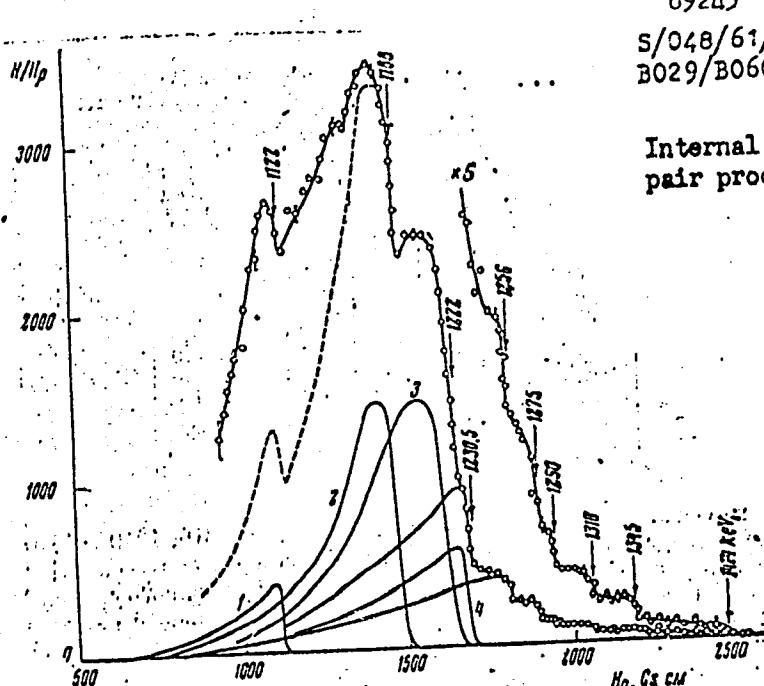
more than 20%. Therefore, the probability of the E $\beta$  transition cannot be more than four times as high as the probability of the single-particle transition. L. A. Sliv and I. M. Band are mentioned. The article under consideration is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which took place in Moscow from January 19 to 27, 1960. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 14 references: 7 Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR)

Legend to the Table: Transition multipolarities in W<sup>182</sup>. 1) transition energy, kev; 2) results yielded by the work under consideration; 3) data by Backstrom, Ref. 12; 4) intensity of the K line; 5) intensity of the positron spectrum; 6) calculated; 7) experimental; 8) type of emission.

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89245  
S/048/61/025/CC1/011/031  
B029/B060

Internal conversion with  
pair production ...

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Fig. 2

89245

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060

Internal conversion with pair production ...

Определение мультипольности переходов в  $W^{181}$ .

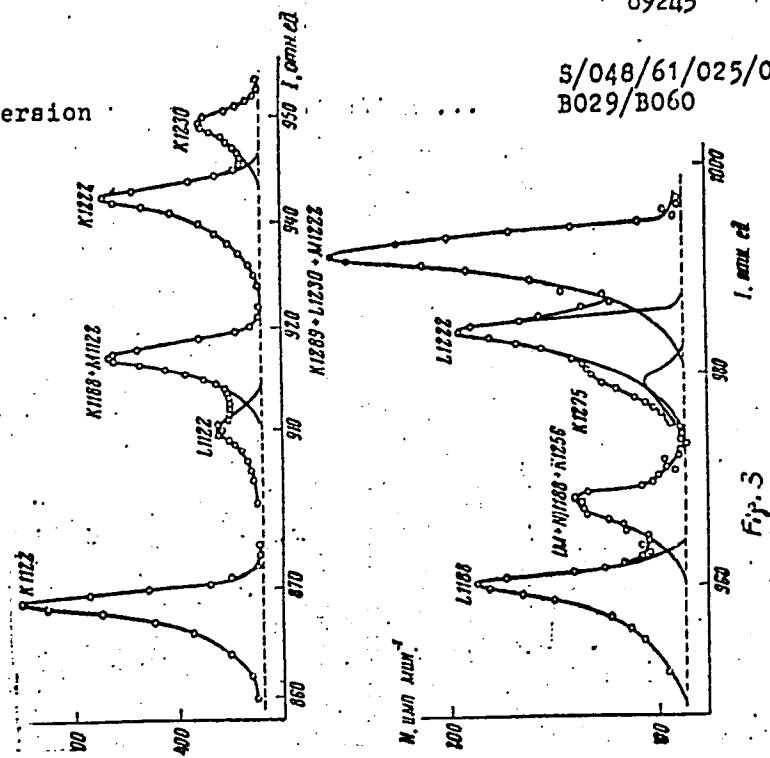
Энергия переходов, 1 кэВ	Интенсив- ность К-линий $S_K$	Интенсив- ность спектров позитрон- нов $S^+$	$(\Gamma/\alpha_K) \cdot 10^6$			Тип излучения	
			6 расчет				
			E	E2	M1		
1122	1121,6	140	16	2,90	0,38	0,11	E2
1188	1189,4	86	75	11,4	1,60	0,45	75% E1+25% M2
1222	1220	100	100	21,0	2,80	0,82	E2
1231	1231	35	36	23,0	3,10	0,94	E2
1256	1254	2,5	14	32,0	4,25	1,40	[E1]
1275	1273	3,3	13	41,0	6,2	2,15	80% E1+20% M2
1290	1289	20,0	5,5	49,5	7,9	2,40	M2
1310	—	—	4,0				?
1340	—	—	3,8				?
410	—	—	2,3				?

Card 7/8

Internal conversion

89245

S/048/61/025/001/011/031  
B029/B060



S/048/62/026/008/015/028  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Badalov, N. B., Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., and  
Kaminskij, D. L.

TITLE: Ag<sup>110\*</sup> positron spectrum

PERIODICAL: Akademija nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,  
no. 8, 1962, 1042 - 1045

TEXT: The positron spectrum was studied using a double-focusing  $\beta$ -spectrometer which gave a resolving power of 1.8% at a solid angle of 1.2% of  $4\pi$ . The Ag<sup>110\*</sup> source was supplied by thermal-neutron irradiation from metallic silver of natural isotopic composition. Sources of 0.6 - and  $\sim 6 \text{ mg/cm}^2$  thicknesses were used. The spectrum mainly consists of positrons produced in internal conversions giving  $\gamma$ -quantum pairs with energies of 1380, 1480, 1560, and 1560 kev. In the hard part of the spectrum, it was possible to separate out positrons derived from transitions at 1780 and 1930 kev. Transitions with energies of 1650 and 1880 kev are supposed. The multiplicities of the most important transitions were determined from the ratio of the pair conversion coefficient to the electron conversion coefficient

Card 1/8

2

$\Lambda\beta^{110^*}$  positron spectrum3/048/62/026/008/015/C28  
B104/B102

(Table 2). It is proved that the 1597-kev transition detected by the authors occurs to the ground state. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR) ✓

Table 2.

$E_\gamma$ , keV	$\Gamma_n \times 10^4$							
	E1		E2		E3		M1	M2
	Z = 0	Z = 84	Z = 0	Z = 84	Z = 0			
1380	1,05	0,04	0,52	0,34	0,19	0,24	0,07	
1480	2,84	1,48	0,82	0,60	0,27	0,42	0,10	
1500	2,80	1,56	0,90	0,68	—	0,48	—	
1580	3,2	1,92	1,12	0,80	0,42	0,60	0,22	
1780	4,80	3,40	2,00	1,52	0,82	1,08	0,60	
1930	5,88	4,46	2,72	2,00	1,20	1,58	0,80	

Card 2/2 Z

ANTONOV A. S.; VASILENKO, S. S.; KAGANSKIY, M. G.; KAMINSKIY, D. L.

Investigating the gamma spectrum of  $Ce^{140}$ . Zhur.eksp.i  
teor.fiz. 38 no.3:765-767 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii  
nauk SSSR.

(Gamma rays) (Cerium—Isotopes)

84394

24-6720

S/056/60/012/004/012/048  
P004/B070AUTHORS: Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., Kaminskiy, D. L.,  
Koksharova, S. P.TITLE: The Problem of the Formation of Monoenergetic Positrons  
in the Decay of Eu<sup>152</sup>/9PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,  
Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 970-972

TEXT: According to the calculations of Professor L. A. Sliv (Ref. 1),  
an electron - positron pair may be formed when an excited nucleus in  
whose electron shell an electron is missing makes a transition from a  
level with  $E > 2 mc^2$  to the normal state. The electron occupies the  
vacancy in the shell, only the positron is emitted. All positrons  
produced in this process must have the same energy  $E_m = E_\gamma - 2mc^2 + E_{sh}$   
(1) ( $E_\gamma$  = transition energy,  $E_{sh}$  = binding energy of the electron in the  
shell). The probability of the formation of monoenergetic positrons is

✓

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84394

The Problem of the Formation of  
Monoenergetic Positrons in the Decay of Eu<sup>152</sup>

S/056/60/039/004/012/048  
B004/B070

expressed by  $w_m = w_D w_i \frac{\Gamma}{\Gamma_k}$  (2) ( $w_D$  = probability of the formation of a pair with monoenergetic positron,  $w_i$  = probability of the formation of an unoccupied level in the electron shell of the excited atom,  $\Gamma_k$  = width of the atomic level,  $\Gamma_\gamma$  = width of the excited nuclear level). The lifetime of nuclei in an excited state with  $E > 2mc^2$  may be calculated from (2). The authors attempted to establish the appearance of monoenergetic positrons in the decay of Eu<sup>152</sup>. Fig. 1 shows the decay scheme Eu<sup>152</sup> → Sm<sup>152</sup>. The transition energy leading to the excitation of 1531-kev level of Sm<sup>152</sup> is nearly 330 kev. Therefore, the authors looked for those monoenergetic positrons which are emitted on the capture of the electron of the pair in the K-shell and whose energy must be 434 kev according to equation (1). The radioactive source was europium oxide in the natural isotropic proportion and irradiated by thermal neutrons. Fig. 2 shows the positron spectrum of Eu<sup>152,154</sup> decay; Fig. 3 shows the spectral region in which the line of monoenergetic positrons must lie. No well defined effect could be established. However, an estimate of the upper limit of the intensity may be made from the experimental data.

Card 2/3

84394

The Problem of the Formation of  
Monoenergetic Positrons in the Decay of  $\text{Ba}^{133}$

S/056/60/039/004/012/048  
B004/B070

A comparison of the intensity  $I_p$  of the inner conversion positrons with the intensity  $I_m$  of the monoenergetic positrons gives the value  $I_p/I_m = 3000$  (3). From the known inner conversion coefficient,  $w_m \leq 1.3 \cdot 10^{-8}$  was obtained for the monoenergetic positrons. Thence,  $\Gamma_\gamma \leq 0.1$  ev and the lifetime  $T_\gamma \geq 10^{-14}$  sec were calculated after equation (2). There are 3 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk  
SSSR (Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology of the  
Academy of Sciences, USSR) X

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1960

Card 3/3

S/056/63/044/001/006/067  
B108/B180

AUTHORS: Badalov, N. B., Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G.,  
Kaminskiy, D. L., Nikitin, M. K.

TITLE: Positron decay of Re<sup>182</sup>

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,  
no. 1, 1963, 35 - 40

TEXT: Two rhenium isomers with the half lives of 13 and 64 hr were obtained in the reaction Ta<sup>181</sup>( $\alpha$ , $3n$ )Re<sup>182</sup> after chemical processing (purification) of the reaction product. These two isomers show positron emission during their Re<sup>182</sup>  $\rightarrow$  W<sup>182</sup> decay, with intensities of  $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$  and  $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$  positrons per decay event, for the short and long-lived isomer, respectively. Analysis of the  $\beta$ -spectrum of the short-lived isomer by means of a Fermi graph showed two branches of  $\beta^+$ -decay with threshold energies of  $550 \pm 20$  kev and  $1740 \pm 20$  kev and the relative intensities of  $0.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$  and  $1.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$  positrons per decay event. The total energy of the Re<sup>182</sup>  $\rightarrow$  W<sup>182</sup> transition is  $2860 \pm 20$  kev. The positrons are due mainly to internal

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Positron decay of Re<sup>182</sup>

8/056/63/044/001/006/067

B108/B180

conversion with pair production during the electromagnetic transitions accompanying the electron capture in Re<sup>182</sup>. The low  $\beta^+$ -decay intensity of the long-lived isomer is attributed to K-forbiddenness. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1962

Card 2/2

S/048/63/027/002/015/023  
B104/B180

AUTHORS: Badalov, N. B., Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., and Kaminskiy, D. L.

TITLE: Internal conversion with pair production in the Br<sup>82</sup> decay

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27,  
no. 2, 1963, 258 - 259

TEXT: The positron spectrum produced by internal conversion with pair production in the decay of Br<sup>82</sup> was measured with a spectrometer having an aperture ratio of 1.2, of 4J and a resolution of 1.2%. The Br<sup>82</sup> source was obtained by irradiating <sup>13</sup>Br<sub>2</sub> powder with thermal neutrons, after which a thin layer (5-) was deposited on an Al foil. Results are given in Figs. 1 and 2 and in the Table. In the small energy range the two components (Fig.1) differ considerably from experimental data. This is due to the relative thick source (2-3 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>). There are 2 figures and 1 table.

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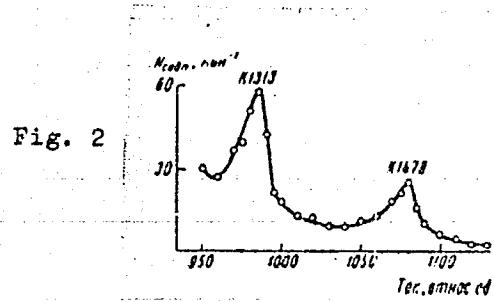
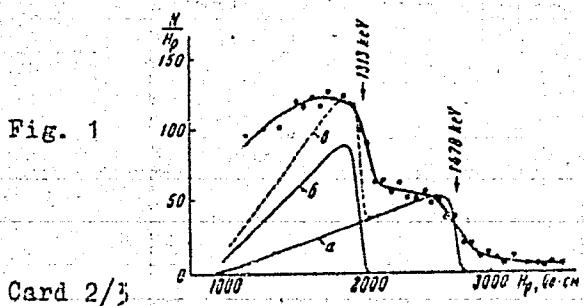
Internal conversion with...

S/048/63/027/002/015/023  
B104/B180

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Fig. 1. Positron spectrum of Br<sup>82</sup>.

Legend: (a) Component corresponding to the 1478 kev transition; (b) Component corresponding to the 1313 kev transition; (c) Sum of the two components.

Fig. 2. Br<sup>82</sup> conversion lines.

Internal conversion with...

S/048/63/027/002/015/023  
B104/B160Table. Comparison of the experimental and calculated values of  $\Gamma/\alpha_K$ .Legend: (1) Intensities; (2)  $(\Gamma/\alpha_K)_{\text{calc}}$ ; (3)  $(\Gamma/\alpha_K)_{\text{exp}}$ ; (4) Multipole order.

Table

$E_\gamma$ , keV	(1)			(2)			(3)			Мультипл. ность
	Интенсив. ность в отношении			$(\frac{\Gamma}{\alpha_K})_{\text{расч}}$			$(\frac{\Gamma}{\alpha_K})_{\text{эксп}}$			
	E1	E2	M1							
1313	0,770	0,78	0,13	0,08	0,11		E2, M1			
1478	0,635	1,98	0,42	0,26	0,27		E2, M1			

Card 3/3

BADALOV, N.B.; VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.

Internal conversion with pair formation in As<sup>76</sup>. Izv.AN SSSR.  
Ser.fiz. 27 no.2:260-262 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Internal conversion (Nuclear physics))  
(Arsenic isotopes--Decay)

L 34480-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: A16016808

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/001/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Belyayev, B. N.; Vasilenko, S. S.; Gvozdev, V. S.; Grigor'yev, V. N.ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fiziko-<sup>B</sup>  
tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)TITLE: Conversion transitions with pair production in Ge<sup>72</sup> /9SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, V. 3, no. 1, 1966, 13-16TOPIC TAGS: germanium, gallium, positron, electron positron pair, electron transition, Gamma transition, neutron bombardment, dipole interaction, isotops, spectrum  
~~annals~~

ABSTRACT: The authors measured, for the first time, the spectrum of the positrons produced in the decay of Ga<sup>72</sup>. This has made it possible to determine the hitherto unknown multipolarities of a number of transitions with energies larger than  $2mc^2$  from the pair-conversion coefficients. The positron momentum distribution was measured with the aid of a double-focusing spectrometer described by one of the authors earlier (Vasilenko, with M. G. Kaganskiy and D. L. Kaminskii, PTE no. 5, 42, 1961). The decaying Ga<sup>72</sup> was obtained with the aid of the (n,  $\gamma$ ) reaction by bombarding gallium oxide with thermal neutrons for 24 hours. Positrons corresponding to  $\gamma$  transitions with energies 2510, 2490, 2465, 2400, 2200, 2120, and 1865 kev were observed. The positron spectrum had a complex form. The main part constituted the positrons due to the most intense  $\gamma$  transitions (2200, 2490, 2510 kev), of which the 2200-kev transition corresponds to dipole radiation and is identified as El. The

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L 34480-66

ACC NR: AP6016808

multipolarities of the 2510 and 2490 kev transitions were also identified as E1. On the basis of the obtained multipolarity for the 2200-kev transition, the spin and parity of the 3050-kev level is identified as 2<sup>-</sup>. The 2400-kev transition is tentatively identified as E0, although the place of this transition in the level scheme is still undecided. The authors thank M. G. Kagan'skiy for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 JC

BELIKOV, Ye.F., dotsent; VASILENKO, S.S., inzh.; KOLOSOV, B.A., dotsent,  
retsensent; VOHONIN, V.A., inzh., retsensent; FILIONENKO, A.S.,  
prof., red.; KHRONCHEMKO, F.I., red.izd-va; ROMANGVA, V.V..  
tekhn.red.

[Engineering surveying in planning and constructing hydroelectric  
power stations] Inzhenerno-geodezicheskie raboty pri proektirova-  
nii i stroitel'stve gidroelektrostantsii. Pod red. A.S.Filonenko.  
Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1960. 172 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Surveying) (Hydroelectric power stations)

VASILENKO, Sv.

Berlin, December Vol 6, No 6, November & (continued)

10. The Frequency of Participation Names or Surname for each, in  
Soviet and/or American of the German Democratic Republic  
Reichstag and Ministerial and Economic
11. The Actions to Detain the Majority of the Parliament German  
Socialist (Socialist Coalition) to Detain, Party's During the  
Reichstag election. The Majority of the Party (West German  
Socialist Party), The Majority of the Party (West German  
Socialist Party) (West German Social Democratic Party),  
The Majority of the Party (West German Social Democratic Party),  
PP 87-90.

5-7-63  
243

VASILENKO, S.V.

Marine algae new to the coastal areas of the Maritime Territory  
(Sea of Japan). Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast. 14:94-107 Ja'61.  
(MIRA 17:2)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5

CHAPLITSKAYA, V.I.; SLEIVANOV, N.P.; MURASHOV, Yu.S.; VASILENKO, S.V.

Plastic foams for lightweight roofs of industrial buildings.  
Stroi. mat. no.11:29-30 N '65. (MIR 18:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5"

VASILENKO, T., SUSHKO, A.

Against unnecessary links in the wholesale trade. Sov. torg.  
33 no.6:39-43 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Wholesale trade)

ACC NR: AP7004932

SOURCE CODE: UR/0315/66/000/010/0017/0018

AUTHORS: Vasilenko, T. (Section head); Galimova, S. (Senior research associate)

ORG: Vasilenko/SIF

TITLE: Development of an IPS (Information Punched-Card System) for the dairy industry

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskaya informatsiya, no.10, 1966, 17-18

TOPIC TAGS: punched card, information center, information storage and retrieval,  
AGRICULTURE SCIENCE

ABSTRACT: A punched-card system is proposed for the dairy and meat industry of the Kirghiz Republic. All published and unpublished materials will be in the six card files. Format K-5 cards will be used. Card file No. 2, which is on cheese production, is described in detail. The numbers from 0-9, respectively, will denote: milk preparation, curd treatment, shaping-pressing, packaging, new procedures, physical properties of raw material and cheeses, chemical properties and composition, quality, other topics. Detailed instructions are to be published. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 06, 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

RYADNOVA, I.M.; VASILENKO, T.S.

Production of frost resistant varieties of peach. Nauch. dokl.  
vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:193-196 '65.

(MIBA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy osnov sel'skogo khozyzystva Krasno-  
darskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

S/185/62/007/012/014/021  
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Vasylenko, T.V. and Khar'kov, Ye.Y.

TITLE: Diffusion of Ag in liquid Bi

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7,  
no. 12, 1962, 1345 - 1349

TEXT: A tube with an internal diameter of 3mm was filled with liquid Bi containing small additions of radioactive Ag, and a capillary, 0.5 - 1.0 mm in diameter, filled with Ag only, was inserted into it. The tubes were subjected to diffusion annealing. The thin capillary was then cut into parts and the activity was determined. Using this method, diffusion coefficients were determined for 300 - 700° C. The diffusion equation was found to be  $D = 6.2 \times 10^{-5} \exp(6400 \pm 800/RT) \text{ cm}^2 / \text{sec}$ . At 311 - 400° C the experimental points deviate from the theoretical curve towards lower activation energies. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/2

Diffusion of Ag in liquid Bi

S/185/62/007/012/014/021  
D254/D308

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivs'kyy derzhuniversytet im. T.H.  
Shevchenka (Kiev State University im.  
T.H. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1962

Card 2/2

L 18068-05 LWT 8/31/2001  
ROW730  
ACCESSION NR. AP-041 47

2001 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

TITLE: Diffusion and solubility of selenium in hot <sup>metals</sup> <sub>27</sub>

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 2, 1964, 203-209

TOPIC TAGS diffusion solubility tin capillary method selenium

ABSTRACT: A capillary method for the investigation of diffusion in hot metals  
was developed by the authors. It consists of two capillaries filled with Sn and

with Se that are placed side-by-side. Annealing was carried out at  
900C. Annealing within the 500-1000 C range causes the diffusion of Se from the variable source into the two semi-infinite spaces. Between 300 and 550 C not all Se was diffused. At higher temperatures a conspicuous improvement in the diffusion set in and all Se participated in the diffusion process at 600 C. However,

Card 1/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5

RECORDED AND INDEXED

SEARCHED AND SERIALIZED

ASSOCIATION - KIEVSKY UNIVERSITET IM. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiev State University)

SILVY

SUBMITTED: 23Oct63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858730004-5"

LJ1362 ff  
ACCESSION NR: AP4044147

ENCLOSURE: 01

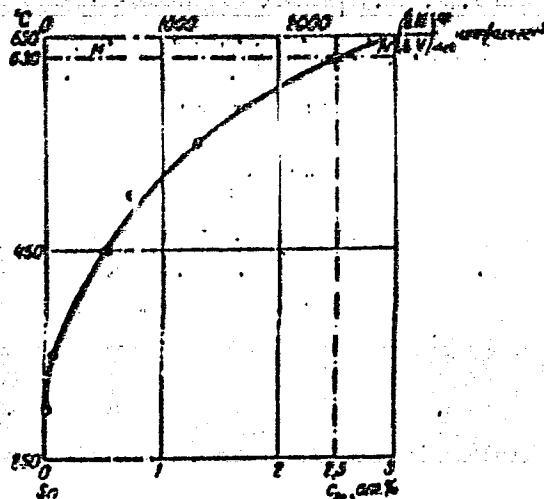


fig. 1

Diagram of selenium solubility in hot tin within the 300 to 550 °C temperature range  
• - the authors' findings; □ - other findings  
Card 3/3

KOSIKOV, K.V.; RAYEVSKAYA, O.G.; KONOVALOV, S.A.; GOLUBENKOVA, N.I.;  
VASILENKO, T.V.

Yeast hybrid increasing the yield of alcohol in the process of  
the fermentation of molasses. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:1052-1058  
(MIRA 18:1)  
N-D '63

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR.